

Effectiveness of the transpalatal arch in controlling orthodontic anchorage in maxillary premolar extraction cases: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of the transpalatal arch (TPA) as an anchorage device in preventing maxillary molar mesialization during retraction of the anterior teeth after premolar extraction.

Materials and Methods: This systematic review intended to include patients indicated for upper premolar bilateral extraction and subsequent retraction of anterior teeth, considering the use of TPA as an anchorage tool in one of the treatment groups. The search was systematically performed, up to April 2015, in the following electronic databases: Medline, Embase, and all evidence-based medicine reviews via OVID, Cochrane Library, Scopus, PubMed, and Web of Science. Risk of bias assessment was performed using Cochrane's Risk of Bias Tool for randomized clinical trials (RCTs) and Methodological Index for Nonrandomized Studies (MINORS) for non-RCTs.

Results: Fourteen articles were finally included. Nine RCTs and five non-RCTs presented moderate to high risk of bias. Only one study investigated the use of TPA in comparison with no anchorage, failing to show significant differences regarding molar anchorage loss. A meta-analysis showed a significant increase in anchorage control when temporary anchorage devices were compared with TPA (mean difference [MD] 2.09 [95% confidence interval {CI} 1.80 to 2.38], seven trials), TPA + headgear (MD 1.71 [95% CI 0.81 to 2.6], four trials), and TPA + utility arch (MD 0.63 [95% CI 0.12 to 1.15], 3 trials).

Conclusion: Based on mostly moderate risk of bias and with some certainty level, TPA alone should not be recommended to provide maximum anchorage during retraction of anterior teeth in extraction cases. (*Angle Orthod.* 2017;87:147–158)

KEY WORDS: Systematic review; Meta-analysis; Anchorage; Transpalatal arch; Extraction

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INTRODUCTION

Orthodontic treatment may require tooth extractions.¹ When full retraction of the anterior teeth is required, posterior maximum anchorage control has to be considered.^{2,3} Recently, temporary anchorage devices (TADs) have been proposed to maximize posterior anchorage.^{4–6} Transpalatal arch (TPA) has been used for many different orthodontic purposes.⁷ Previous reports analyzed the value of TPA to control anchorage using finite element analysis.^{8,9} Their findings showed that TPA did not prevent molars from moving mesially. However, many clinical trials suggested that TPAs could still be used as a secondary anchorage support, with no maximum anchorage requirement.^{10–13}

A recent systematic review concluded that TADs provided better anchorage compared with conventional

anchorage devices. However, the sole use of TPA as an anchorage tool was not assessed.¹⁴ To the best of our knowledge, there is no systematic review that has evaluated the effectiveness of TPA as an anchorage plan (sole or associated with other anchorage devices). Therefore, the objective of the present study was to systematically review the available literature that used TPA as an anchorage device in orthodontic patients having upper premolar extractions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist was used as a guideline for conducting and reporting this systematic review and meta-analysis.¹⁵

Protocol and Registration

The protocol for this systematic review was registered on PROSPERO (CRD42015017287).

Eligibility Criteria

Population. Adolescent and adult patients with full permanent dentition undergoing fixed orthodontic treatment with upper bilateral premolar extraction and retraction of anterior teeth.

Intervention. Patients undergoing orthodontic treatment for upper (first or second) premolar bilateral extraction with subsequent retraction of anterior teeth. The anchorage implemented in these patients should include the use of TPA (sole or associated with another anchorage device) in one of the treatment groups. Studies with the sole use of TPA as a means of treating crossbites or correcting molar relationships in any malocclusion and those with the sole use of TPA as anchorage system in case of impacted teeth were excluded.

Comparison. The study compared a TPA anchorage system group with a control or another retraction treatment group with any kind of anchorage system.

Outcomes. Net linear measurements of molar crown mesialization and/or anterior crown retraction were reported. The percentage of mesial molar crown movement at the end of the anterior retraction phase was calculated and reported.

Study design. Randomized and nonrandomized controlled clinical trials. Excluded articles included animal studies, review articles, abstracts, and discussions.

Information Sources and Search

The following electronic databases were systematically searched up to April 2015: Medline, Embase, and

all evidence-based medicine reviews via OVID, Cochrane Library, Scopus, PubMed, and Web of Science. The used keywords included *orthodontic anchorage*, *transpalatal arches (TPAs)*, or *bar or bars*. This search strategy was first designed for Medline (Appendix 1) and then adapted for the other databases. A partial gray literature search was performed using the Google Scholar search engine by looking over the first 100 listed hits. No restrictions were applied regarding the language or publication date.

Study Selection

During the selection phase, two reviewers (SD-B and MFNF) independently evaluated the titles and abstracts of the retrieved studies from the database searches using the inclusion criteria. In the second phase, the same reviewers performed assessment of the full-text articles. The reviewers resolved any discrepancies by discussion until consensus.

Data Collection Process

The data were first extracted according to standardized tables. Data was compared for accuracy, and any discrepancy was resolved through the reexamination of the original study until a consensus was reached.

Data Items

The variables extracted from each selected article included sample size, retraction method, type and material of TPA, anchorage device used in control groups, reference lines to which anterior teeth segment retraction and/or molar crown mesialization were measured, superimposition landmarks, percentage of mesial crown molar movement at the end of the anterior retraction phase, and the authors' conclusion.

Outcome

The primary outcome was the molar crown mesial movement during anterior teeth retraction.

Risk of Bias in Individual Studies and Quality of Evidence

Methodological quality appraisal was evaluated according to the Cochrane Collaboration's Risk of Bias tool¹⁶ for randomized clinical trials (RCTs). In case of non-RCTs, the Methodological Index for Non-randomized Trials (MINORS)¹⁷ was used. An additional summary of the certainty of the conclusions and strength of the evidence was developed using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach (Table 1). The quality of evidence was assessed as high,

Table 1. GRADE Summary of Findings for Meta-Analyses on Molar Mesial Movement During Incisor Retraction^a

Quality Assessment, Outcome: Mean Difference of Molar Mesial Movement During Anterior Retraction						
Question: Will the Use of TPA Anchorage Have an Effect on the Mesial Molar Movement During Anterior Teeth Retraction?						
No. of Studies According to Meta-Analyses Anchorage Groups	Study Design	Risk of Bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other Considerations
7 (Figure 2)	Randomized trials	Serious ^{b,c}	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Strong association
4 (Figure 3)	Observational studies	Serious ^b	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Strong association
3 (Figure 4)	Observational studies	Serious ^{b,c}	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Publication bias strongly suspected

^a CI indicates confidence interval; RR, risk ratio.

^b Inconsistent study design.

^c Many of these studies did not consider blinding of the participants and outcome assessors.

moderate, low, or very low for the outcome mesial crown molar movement.

Data Synthesis

Data were pooled to provide an estimate of the effectiveness of the TPA using a random-effects model, given that there were more than three trials eligible for a quantitative analysis and considering the expected statistical heterogeneity.¹⁶ Random-effects models are preferred when significant differences are expected between patients and evaluation methods. The primary outcome was mesial crown molar movement (molar anchorage loss). For continuous outcomes, the mean difference with standard deviation and 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Clinical heterogeneity was examined by assessing the characteristics of the selected trials, including similarity between interventions, patients, phase of treatment in which intervention was applied, and outcome measures. Publication bias was examined for the trials to

be included in a meta-analysis, using a funnel plot by visually assessing the degree of funnel plot asymmetry.¹⁸ Statistical heterogeneity across the studies was tested using the T^2 and the I^2 statistic, with guide for interpretation as follows: 0% to 30%, not important; 30% to 50%, moderate heterogeneity; 50% to 100%, considerable heterogeneity.^{19,20} The pooled effect estimate was considered significant if P was $<.05$. A meta-analysis software (The Cochrane Collaboration’s software Review Manager, RevMan) was used to perform data analyses.

RESULTS

Study Selection

A flowchart illustrating the selection of studies for this systematic review is presented in Figure 1. Twenty-five full texts were obtained for the second phase evaluation, of which 11 articles^{21–31} were later excluded. The reasons for exclusion are listed in Appendix 2. Finally,

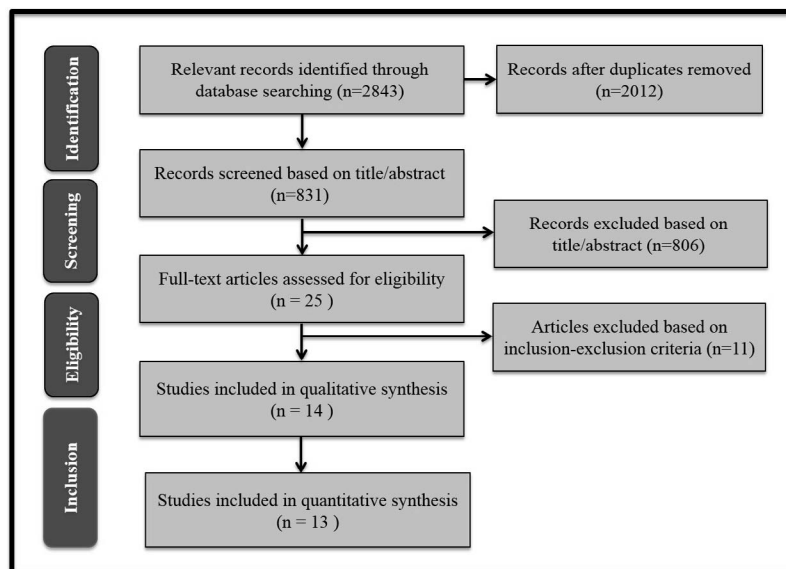


Figure 1. Flow chart of study selection process.

Table 1. Extended

No. of Patients		Effect			Quality
The Use of TPA	TADs	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
158/308 (51.3%)	150/158 (94.9%)	RR 2.09 (1.80 to 2.38)	1000 more per 1000 (from 759 more to 1000 more)	□□□□	HIGH
83/153 (54.2%)	70/153 (45.8%)	RR 1.71 (0.81 to 2.60)	325 more per 1000 (from 87 fewer to 732 more)	□□○○	LOW
39/78 (50.0%)	39/78 (50.0%)	RR 0.63 (0.12 to 1.15)	185 fewer per 1000 (from 75 more to 440 fewer)	□○○○	VERY LOW

15 articles^{2,6,10–13,32–40} met the eligibility criteria. A summary of the key methodological data and study characteristics is presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Risk of Bias Assessment

Methodological appraisal of the selected studies is presented in Tables 4 and 5. Nine of the included studies^{4,10–13,33–35,39} were RCTs, and all of them were considered to present high risk of bias.

Six of the included studies^{2,11,32,36,38,40} were non-RCTs. Study scores ranged from 13 to 20 points out of 24. Significant limitations were identified for most of the studies, such as the retrospective enrollment of the sample^{2,11,32,40} with nonconsecutive inclusion of patients^{2,32,36} or unclear reports about inclusion criteria.^{11,38,40}

Study Characteristics

TPA-only anchorage. Nine studies that used only TPA as an anchorage device during retraction of anterior teeth were finally selected: seven were RCTs^{6,10,12,13,33,34,35} and two non-RCTs.^{2,32} Sample sizes ranged from 10 to 30 patients per study group, and age ranged from 13 to 22 years. In most of the studies, which performed en masse retraction, follow-up records were obtained at the end of retraction of the anterior teeth when extraction space was fully closed. Three of these studies^{12,13,35} that performed two-step retraction evaluated the anchorage capacity of TPA during canine retraction only. All of the included studies had another study group using skeletal anchorage, except for Zablocki et al.,² in which a non-TPA control group was used.

Conventional anchorage including TPA. Four studies^{11,36,37,40} used headgear and TPA in one of the groups. Two studies^{38,39} reported the combined use of the utility arch and TPA during retraction of anterior teeth. From the total, only one was an RCT and the remaining five studies were non-RCT. Sample sizes ranged from 9 to 28 patients per study group, and age ranged from 13 to 25 years. Follow-up records were obtained at the end of retraction of the anterior teeth

and once extraction space was closed. Three of these studies^{11,38,39} used two-step retraction and evaluated the anchorage capacity of TPA after canine retraction only. The other three studies^{36,37,40} evaluated the combined conventional anchorage systems during en masse retraction of anterior teeth. All of the included studies had the control group using skeletal anchorage.

Effects of Interventions

Anchorage loss was significantly greater in the groups using TPA alone as an anchorage device, for a total of 158 individuals with a mean loss of anchorage ranging from 1.76 to 4.21 mm (Figure 2), which represents 27% to 54% of the mesial molar crown movement toward the extraction space. Groups using combined conventional anchorage devices also showed higher loss of molar crown anchorage as compared with skeletal anchorage. The conventional anchorage groups presented a mean mesial molar crown movement ranging from 1.26 to 4.28 mm (Figures 3 and 4) or approximately 20% to 40% of the extraction space. The TAD groups presented a mean loss ranging from 0.00 to 2.05 mm (0%–22%). Only one study² investigated the use of TPA compared with no anchorage, and the values revealed no significant differences between the two groups that reported a similar loss of anchorage of about 45%.

Eight clinical trials analyzing 308 patients and comparing TPA vs TADs were combined in a meta-analysis (Figures 2–4). The meta-analysis showed a statistically significant reduction in anchorage loss in the TADs group compared with TPA alone (mean difference [MD] 2.09 [95% confidence interval {CI} 1.80 to 2.38], $I^2 = 51%$, seven trials), TPA + headgear (MD 1.71 [95% CI 0.81 to 2.6], $I^2 = 94%$, four trials), and TPA + utility arch (MD 0.63 [95% CI 0.12 to 1.15], $I^2 = 0%$, three trials).

Certainty Levels and Strength of the Evidence

Based on the GRADE recommendations, the body of evidence reporting the mesial molar crown move-

Table 2. Summary of Study Characteristics and Results of the Included Studies (TPA Only)^a

Study	Sample		Retraction Method	Other Anchorage Group Type	Material of TPA Used
	TPA Group	Other Group			
Zablocki et al. (2008) ²	N = 30; 11 M, 13.1 ± 1.7 years; 19 F, 13.2 ± 2 years	N = 30; 11 M, 12.9 ± 2 years; 19 F, 14.1 ± 3.3 years	18 × 25 preangulated Roth appliance and continuous arch wire	No TPA anchorage	Soldered Goshgarian TPA
Feldmann and Bondemark (2008) ⁴					
(a)	N = 30; 15 M, 15 F; 14.4 ± 1.65 years	N = 30; 15 M, 15 F; 14 ± 1.53 years	Space closure with 0.22-inch slot size and continuous light forces, space closure was carried with active tie-backs using 0.019 × 0.025 SS space closure arch wire	Subperiosteal Onplant	(2.00 × 1.00 mm) SS bar soldered to the maxillary first molar, with 2 mm of space between bar and palate
(b)		N = 30 ; 15 M, 15 F; 14 ± 1.53 years		Orthosystem anchorage	
(c)		N = 30; 15 M, 15 F; 14 ± 1.72 years		Headgear	
Wilmes et al. (2009) ³²	N = 10, 20.9 years	N = 10, 20.9 years	Not reported	One mini-implant + TPA (0.8 mm)	
Liu et al. (2009) ¹⁰	N = 17; 3 M, 14 F; 19.71 ± 3.06 years	N = 17; 3 M, 14 F; 21.65 ± 4.49 years	Sliding mechanics and en masse retraction of anterior teeth with power chain and SS ligatures	Mini-screws	Not reported
Liu et al. (2009) ³³	N = 23; 4 M, 19 F; 17.8 ± 4.3 years	N = 19; 3 M, 16 F; 20.2 ± 5.5 years	Sliding technique	Mini-screws	Not reported
Basha et al. (2010) ³⁴	N = 7, 16 ± 1.41 years	N = 7, 17.36 ± 1.35 years	En masse sliding retraction on 0.019 × 0.025 wires	Mini-implants	Not reported
Sharma et al. (2012) ¹²	N = 15; 10 F, 20 M; 17.4 years	N = 15; 10 F, 20 M; 17.4 years	Canine retraction only using 9-mm nitinol closed coil spring of length 9 mm	Mini-screws	0.9-mm SS wire soldered to the palatal surface of molar bands
Gökçe et al. (2012) ³⁵	N = 9; 5 F, 4 M; 15.9 years	N = 9; 5 F, 4 M; 16.7 years	Canine distalization; closed coil spring with a force of 100 g	Mini-screws	0.9-mm-diameter SS wire was soldered to palatal/lingual region of the molar bands
Al-Sibaie et al. (2014) ¹³	N = 28; 16 F, 12 M; 22.34 ± 4.56 years	N = 28; 19 F, 9 M; 22.34 ± 4.56 years	TPA group: two-step retraction with class II division 1 in mini-implant: sliding en masse retraction of upper anterior teeth	Mini-implant	Passive TPA soldered to U6 bands, 0.9-mm SS, coffin loop centered to the midpalatal line about 1–2 mm distant from palatal surface

^a AP, anteroposterior; A-OLp position of the maxillary base; DUM-V, the vertical distance between the distal upper molar point and rotated SN plane; F, female; FH, Frankfurt horizontal; Is-OLp, position of maxillary incisor; M, male; Ms-OLp, position of maxillary molar; NS, nonsignificant; OLp, occlusal line perpendicular; PTV, pterygoid vertical plane; SS, stainless steel; TPA, transpalatal arch; U1, maxillary central incisor; U6, maxillary first molar; UIT-V, the vertical distance between the upper incisor tip and the rotated SN plane (SN'); Y, line perpendicular to Frankfurt horizontal pass through sella.

^b Mesial molar movement is calculated as percentage of the molar movement provided in the article.

Table 2. Extended

Outcome Measures	Results		% Mesial Molar Movement ^b		Conclusion	Superimposition
	Net Δ	P Value	TPA	Other		
TPA vs Other Group U1 to Pt A vertical/U6 to FH -2.7/3.2 -2.8/2.4	U6: 0.8 U1: 0.1	NS NS	54.23	46.15	TPA has no significant effect on AP position of maxillary first molars during extraction	Cephalometric cranial base superimposed along basion-nasion line and posterior outline of the cranium
Is-OLp minus A-OLp/Ms-OLp minus A-OLp 1.8/1.0 -2.2/0.0	U1: 0.4 U6: 1.0	NS .005	35	0	Transpalatal bar provided insufficient anchorage throughout the observation period	Occlusal line (OL) and the occlusal line perpendicular (OL), from the first head film were used as a reference grid; the grid was transferred by superimposition of the tracings on the nasion-sella line (NSL) with sella (s) as registering point
2.8/0.1	U1: 1.0 U6: 0.9	NS .007		3.4		
2.8/1.6	U1: 1.0 U6: 0.6	NS NS		36.3		
Incisor retraction was not reported; 3D cast superimposition U6: 4.2 ± 1.17 2.05 ± 1.39	U6: 2.15	.013			Skeletal molar anchorage is more effective than conventional anchorage	3D models superimposed using three-point method
U1-perpendicular to FH/ U6-perpendicular to FH: 4.76/1.47 7.03/0.06	U1 = 2.27 U6 = 1.41	.000 .001	23.59	0.84	Compared with TPA, mini-screws can provide absolute anchorage	Cephalometric acetate was overlaid on a grid with 1-mm scale
U1-Y/U6-Y -4.59/1.65 7.05/0.45	U1: 2.46 U6: 2.1	.000 .014	26	6	As orthodontic anchorage, mini-screws are different from TPA	Needed by translation
U6: 1.73 ± 0.43 0	1.73 ± 0.43	Not reported			Significant amount of anchor loss was noticed in the non-mini-implant group (TPA group)	Pterygoid vertical to maxillary molar in pre and post lateral cephalograms
U1 movement was not recorded; PTV to centroid point on the upper first molar = 2.48 0.00	U6 = 2.48	<.001	27.55	0.00	About 2.5 mm mesial movement when using TPA was as minimal movement with mini-screws	PTV line was used as a reference
Pterygoid vertical plane and the hook of the canine tooth bracket maxillary canine: 3.71 ± 1.2 4.38 ± 1.3	U3: 0.67 ± 0.18	.03			Use of mini-implants instead of molar anchorage during canine retraction provides a safer anchorage	Superimpositions, the set points in the upper jaw, ANS-PNS (Spina nasalis anterior and posterior) plane, and the anterior wall of the upper jaw bone were superposed
UIT-V/DUM-V: 0.92/0.38 1.53/0.02	U1 = 0.61 U6 = 0.36	<.001 .044	29.2	1.3	Retracting upper anterior teeth with moderate to severe protrusion, en masse retraction with mini-screws gave superior results compared to conventional anchorage	After software-based superimposition using a coordinate system, tracing using anterior cranial base

Table 3. Summary of Characteristics and Results of the Included Studies (Conventional Anchorage)^a

Study	Sample		Retraction Method	Anchorage Type	
	TPA Group	Other Group		TPA Group	Other Group
Lee et al. (2013) ³⁶	N = 28; 6 M, 22 F; 19.61 ± 7.43 years	N = 23; 0 M, 23 F; 21.50 ± 6.19 years	Six anterior teeth retracted using 0.017 × 0.025-inch nicket titanium arch wires with 0.10 × 0.036-inch SS closed-coil spring	TPA + HG + interarch elastics	Two self-drilling mini-screws in midpalatal suture, fastened with a modified TPA
Park et al. (2012) ³⁷	N = 12; 1 M, 11 F; 25.4 ± 8.3	N = 12; 4 M, 8 F; 18.8 ± 4.7	Sliding mechanics with 0.019 × 0.025-inch SS wire	TPA and/or HG	Mini-implants
Borsos et al. (2012) ³⁸	N = 15; 9 M, 6 F; 14.15 ± 1.2 years	N = 15; 4 M, 11 F; 14.3 ± 1.57 years	Two-step retraction using 0.016 × 0.022-inch SS for canine retraction then anterior using helical boot loops, activated 1 mm every 3 weeks	Utility arch combined with a TPA with distal loop	1.2-mm square steel rigid wire fixed to implant abutment
Borsos et al. (2011) ³⁹	N = 9; 3 M, 6 F; 13.3 years	N = 9; 7 M, 2 F; 13.9 years	Canine retraction using only super elastic closed coil spring	0.017 × 0.025-inch heat-treated SS utility arch combined with a Goshgarian type TPA	Orthosystem midpalatal implant with 1.2-mm SS square TPA and welded to molar bands
Kuroda et al. (2009) ¹¹	N = 11 F; 21.8 ± 7.9 years	N = 11 F; 18.5 ± 3.3 years	Nickel titanium coil spring/closing loop mechanics for retracting the four incisors after retracting the canines	Headgear + TPA	Mini-screws placed between maxillary second premolar and first molar
Lai et al. (2008) ⁴⁰					
(a)	N = 16; 0 M, 16 F; 21.7 ± 2.5 years	N = 15; 1 M, 14 F; 25.1 ± 4.7 years	Sliding mechanics with en masse retraction after partial distalization of the canines and good alignment of the six anteriors	Headgear combined with TPA	Absoanchor mini-implant
(b)		N = 9; 2 M, 7 F; 24.1 ± 3.2 years			Miniplates on buccal side of the molars

^a Mesial molar movement is a calculated percentage of the molar movement provided in the article. APO indicates line between A point on the maxilla and pogonion on the mandible; F, female; HG, headgear; Is-OLp, maxillary central incisor position; M, male; Ms-OLp, maxillary first permanent molar position; MXCI, maxillary central incisor; MXM1, maxillary first molar; NS, nonsignificant; PTV, pterygoid vertical line; TPA, transpalatal arch; U1, maxillary permanent incisors; U6, maxillary permanent molars.

ment ranged from very low to high because of the limitations in the design and the high risk of bias in some of the included studies. Strong evidence is present among the studies that compared TAD against the use of TPA alone. Weak evidence supports the use of TPA even when it is paired with headgear or utility arch to retract either canines or anterior teeth when maximum anchorage is needed.

DISCUSSION

Summary of Evidence

In this review, RCTs and non-RCTs were selected to address the effectiveness of TPA in controlling the maxillary molars anchorage during retraction of anterior teeth in extraction cases. The studies included two categories: TPA sole use as an anchorage mean and

TPA used as an adjunct with other conventional anchorage means.

It was suggested that the adjunctive use of TADs should be significantly favored over the sole use of TPA as an anchorage device during retraction when properly indicated. GRADE assessment tool application shows that there is high-quality evidence to support that claim.

The combined use of TPA and headgear did not enhance anchorage when compared with TADs. Even while retracting canines using only TPA and utility arch, adjunctive use of TADs resulted in better anchorage control. The studies considered in that matter varied from very low to low quality, mainly because of the lack of RCTs.

TPA was used in a selected number of clinical trials to test its anchorage ability. In one of the studies,

Table 3. Extended

Outcome Measures		Results			Conclusion	Superimposition
TPA	Other Group	Net Δ	P Value	% Mesial Molar Movement*		
Ls-OLP/Ms-OLP: -4.5/3.63	-6.87/0.85	U1: 2.37 U6: 2.78	.003 .000	44.64 11.01	Skeletal anchorage achieved greater maxillary incisor retraction and less anchorage loss of the maxillary first molars than did the traditional anchorage	Superimposition on the SN line with the sella as the registering point
MXCI/MXMI: 5.25/1.39	6.87/0.41	U1: 1.62 U6: 0.98	.000 .045	20.9 5.6	In treatment of class II division 1 malocclusion, orthodontic mini-implant can provide less anchorage loss than conventional anchorage does	3D virtual model superimposition using 3Txer program
U1-APo/U6PTV: -11.99/4.28	-14.12/4.19	U1: 2.13 U6: 0.09	NS NS	26.30 22.8	Conventional maximum anchorage was equivalent to palatal implant during canine retraction and stable enough during whole treatment to achieve typical treatment goals	Not reported
U6-Ptv: 1.51	0.68	U6: 0.83	NS		The increase of the upper first molar-Ptv distance was more than two times greater in the conventional tooth tissue borne than in bone-borne anchorage group	Not reported
U1-PTV/U6-PTV: -6.3/3	-9.3/0.7	U1: 3 U6: 2.3	.003 .000	32.25 7.0	Orthodontic treatment with either mini-screws or headgear can achieve acceptable results with reduction of overjet and improvement of facial profile; however, anchorage with mini-screws provided more significant improvement with facial profile	3D superimposition of pre- and posttreatment dental modes using four reliable points
Incisal edge/ occlusal centroid: -5.5/2.5 7.3/1.4	6.9/1.3	U1: 1.4 U6: 1.2 U1: 1.8 U6: 1.1	.003 .000	31.25 15.85 16.09	Mini-screws and miniplates achieved better control in the anteroposterior direction than did the traditional headgear appliance	

Zablocki et al.² reported no difference in the molar mesial movement between the control group where no anchorage was planned and TPA-only anchorage group; thus, the TPA did not have any added value with regard to molar anchorage. A consistent finding from all RCTs^{6,10,13,33-34} implementing en masse retrac-

tions is that the TPA did not prevent molar mesial movement.

On the other hand, when TPA was used as the sole anchorage mean to retract canines in a two-step retraction technique, the two related studies^{12,35} still failed to favor the use of TPA in preventing mesial

Table 4. Methodological Appraisal of the Selected Studies According to the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool

Article	Sequence Generation	Allocation Concealment	Blinding of Participants, Personnel, and Outcome Assessors	Incomplete Outcome Data	Selection Outcome Reporting	Other Sources of Bias
Feldmann et al. ⁴	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Unclear
Liu et al. ¹⁰	Low	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Low	Unclear
Basha et al. ³⁴	High	High	Unclear	Low	Low	Unclear
Sharma et al. ¹²	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Unclear
Gökçe et al. ³⁵	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Low	Unclear
Al-Sibaie et al. ¹³	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Unclear
Liu et al. ³³	Low	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Low	Unclear
Borsos et al. ³⁹	Low	Unclear	High	Low	Low	Unclear
Kuroda et al. ¹¹	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Low	Unclear

Table 5. Methodological Appraisal of the Selected Studies According to the Methodological Index for Nonrandomized Studies (MINORS) Assessment Tool^a

Item	Zablocki et al. ²	Wilmes et al. ³²	Lai et al. ⁴⁰	Lee et al. ³⁶	Borsos et al. ³⁸	Kuroda et al. ¹¹
1. A clear stated aim	2	2	2	2	2	1
2. Inclusion of consecutive patients	1	1	1	2	1	0
3. Prospective collection of data	2	2	2	2	2	1
4. Endpoints appropriate to the aim of the study	2	2	2	2	2	2
5. Unbiased assessment of the study endpoint	2	1	2	1	1	0
6. Follow-up period appropriate to the aim of the study	2	2	2	2	2	2
7. Loss to follow up less than 5%	1	1	1	2	1	0
8. Prospective calculation of the study size	1	0	1	0	0	0
9. An adequate control group	2	2	2	2	2	2
10. Contemporary groups	1	2	1	2	1	2
11. Baseline equivalence of groups	2	2	1	1	2	1
12. Adequate statistical analyses	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	20	19	19	20	18	13

^a The items are scored 0 (not reported), 1 (reported but inadequate), or 2 (reported and adequate), with the global ideal score being 16 for noncomparative studies and 24 for comparative studies.¹⁴

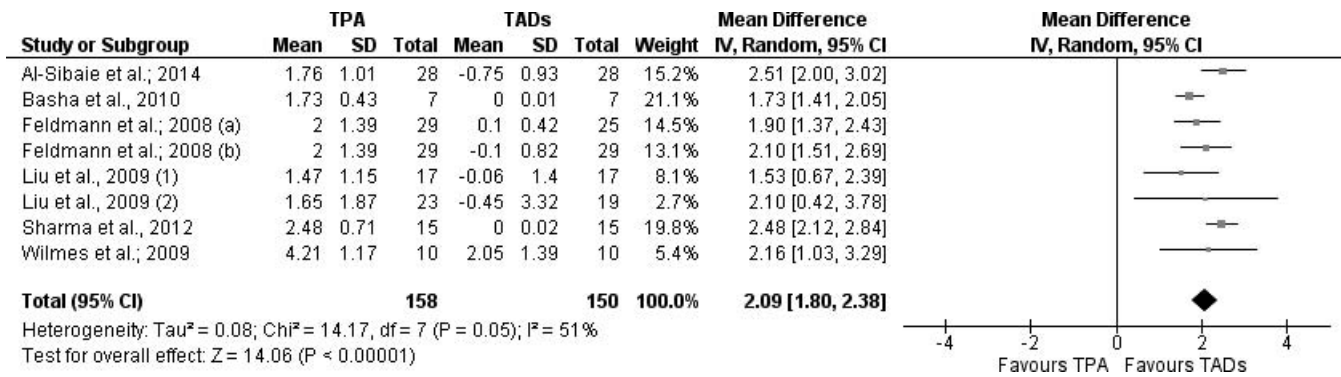


Figure 2. Forest plot of the clinical trials that analyzed effect of TPA vs TADs; confidence interval (CI) of 95%.

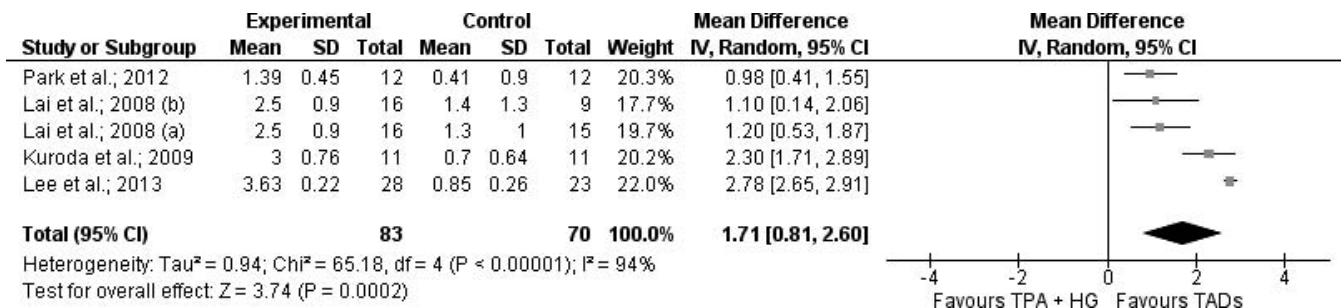


Figure 3. Forest plot of the clinical trials that analyzed effect of TPA and headgear vs TADs; confidence interval (CI) of 95%.

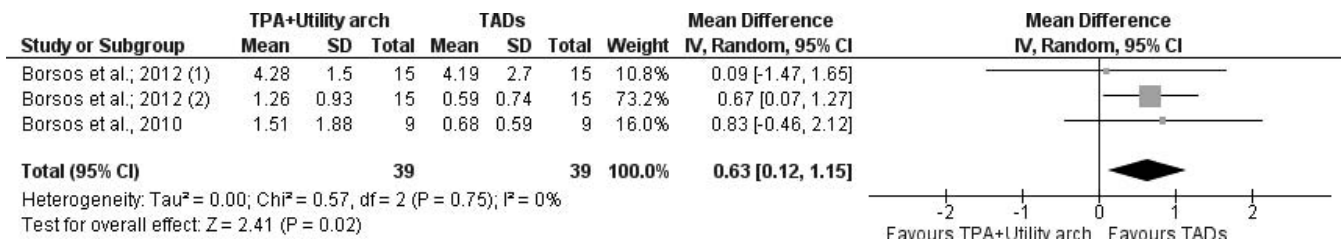


Figure 4. Forest plot of the clinical trials that analyzed effect of TPA and utility arch vs TADs; confidence interval (CI) of 95%.

movement of the molars. In a recent study, El-Bialy et al.⁴¹ concluded that TPA alone does not minimize anchorage loss when used with continuous arch mechanics, and they recommended not using the TPA.

The studies reporting the use of TPA as an adjunct anchorage mean with headgear or utility arch during anterior retraction again showed a consistent outcome in which molar anchorage loss was greater in the conventional anchorage group and the incisors were better controlled and more retracted with skeletal anchorage.

However, when only canine retraction was assessed in the combined TPA with other conventional anchorage means, it is suggested^{11,38,39} that the anchorage achieved was equivalent to that of the skeletal anchorage, as there was no statistically significant difference in the mesial molar movement between both groups, although by the end of the retraction phase of the anterior teeth, skeletal anchorage showed better incisor anteroposterior control. Based on these findings, TPA would be recommended for canine retraction only and only if it were combined with other conventional means. Bearing in mind that canine retraction precedes anterior incisor retraction in most of the extraction cases, the orthodontist then would question the use of TPA as it becomes inconvenient and burdens the clinician with an additional unnecessary procedure. Finally, it has to be mentioned that the use of TPA for other purposes or in less demanding anchorage cases is not questioned in this systematic review.

Limitations

Among the included studies, failure to blind the patients and the clinician was a common, albeit inevitable, flaw. One has to admit that in such clinical trials, blinding the patient or the clinician to the appliances used is hardly achievable. Future studies should ensure that sequence generation and allocation concealment requirements are properly met to further reduce risk of bias. Among the included studies were also non-RCTs. Even though this type of study cannot avoid selection bias, use of consecutively treated patients could at least partially account for this bias.

CONCLUSIONS

- TPA alone does not provide sufficient anchorage during en masse or for two-step retraction cases when maximum anchorage is sought (high evidence).
- TPA combined with other conventional anchorage means does not provide sufficient anchorage in the en masse retraction of the anterior teeth when

maximum anchorage is sought (very low to low evidence).

- TPA combined with other conventional anchorage techniques could be considered as an adequate anchorage means in the retraction of the canines only (low evidence).

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APPENDIX 1. Ovid MEDLINE(R) In-Process and Other Nonindexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily, and Ovid MEDLINE(R) 1946 to Present

Search Group	Keyword
1	Orthodontic anchorage procedures/
2	Anchorage.mp.
3	Anchorage.mp
4	2 or 3
5	orthodontics/or orthodont*.mp.
6	4 and 5
7	(transpalatal adj2 (arch or arches or bar or bars)).mp.
8	or/1,6-7
9	6 and 7
10	(retract* or extract*).mp.
11	8 and 10
12	9 or 11
Limits	Humans

APPENDIX 2. Articles Excluded After Full-Text Evaluation Based on Eligibility Criteria

Reference	Reason for Exclusion
Alkumru et al. ²¹	Groups were not divided into anchorage types
Benyahia et al. ²²	Transpalatal arch (TPA) groups were not specified precisely
Chen et al. ²³	No control group
Cobo et al. ²⁴	Review
Feldmann et al. ²⁵	Outcomes not of interest
Lee et al. ²⁶	Outcomes not of interest
Stivaros et al. ²⁷	Outcomes recorded at alignment phase not retraction
Thiruvengkatachari et al. ²⁸	No control group
Thiruvengkatachari et al. ²⁹	No control group
Upadhyay et al. ³⁰	TPA anchorage group was not specified
Xu et al. ³¹	Anchorage groups were not specified